

SOME ADDED THOUGHTS ON DENMAR COLORED SANITORIUM

I, Winfield K. Davis started work at Denmar Sanitorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr B. Crichlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

The write up of July 28, 1983 was very good, a few errors are evident. I would grade the article at least a C+.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2½ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an excavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy woolen blankets for warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the

grounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintendent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Huttonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U S 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongalia Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking

stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing and bottling plant. With an upright higher pressure boiler to power the pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Zed Smith operated a large dairy and delivered milk to the City of Marlinton and the surrounding area at the time the equipment was installed at Denmar. His milk, I believe, was unpasteurized. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walk-in cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampffield, Superintendent, Mr R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary and W. K. Davis O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300 bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extended from each side of this center section were patient sun decks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commissary for sundry items sold to the patients. This was operated in partnership between Eva Smith, House Preceptress and WK Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not

provided by the hospital. We operated the store for many years until Mrs. Smith left the facility and I continued the operation until 1957. The second room housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant. Equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory, it did not eliminate the hazzardest conditions to the furnace firemen. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch diameter steel tubular unit running the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interferred with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flu would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two room , with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These with the nurses building were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings were constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing

a common bath on each floor, a three room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetery on the State land adjacent to Beard land.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase done, with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses. All powered by a 20 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was added equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U S Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietitian. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant instead.

for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was placed high enough to assure adequate gravity pressure to the hospital complex and high pressure fire hydrants. Next was constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop was built next to the laundry facility

All of the complex roadbeds including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage, in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This done with hand labor in such a manner the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

We also revamped the medical operating facility replacing the old X-ray machine with the latest X-ray equipment. The old X-ray machine was dismantled and reworked into a fluoroscope. Replaced the low pressure autoclave with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed

...or during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a space dug out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the sub-basement of the main wing. It was noticed a low pressure boiler had been delivered. The contractor was questioned. His reply was "that is what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed the boiler, resealed the walls and refinished the driveway. After a long delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed, the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional 25,000 dollars because some one did not heed the request of the operations and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing was high pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to operate it.

It may seem this article rambles and returns, not really, the accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen areas, moved laboratory to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee labor. The hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions proposed by me to make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as possible.

My tenure ended in August 1957.

Winfield K. Davis



Know Your Neighbors
This is Winfield Kirk Davis, of Route 1, Marlinton. He and his wife, Mary Truss Davis, are now retired.

From 1929 to 1965 Mr. Davis was employed as an engineer for the State of West Virginia at Denmar and Lakin State Hospitals. He told us many interesting things about his association with Denmar and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age, going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by selling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati Star, the noon paper, and Cincinnati Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and observation tower, plus a sky scraper.

He came to Denmar in 1929 and has been a resident of Pocahontas County since, working some years at Lakin after Denmar.

Denmar Colored Sanatorium

ent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Hutonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U.S. 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Morguehouse Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels

in partnership between Eva Smith, House Preceptress, and W. K. Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not provided by the hospital. We operated the store for many years until Mrs. Smith left the facility and I continued the operation until 1957. The second room housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant, equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb. pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory. It did not eliminate the hazardous conditions to the furnace firemen. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch diameter steel tubular unit running the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interfered with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flue would continue its natural draft. Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major

added, equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U.S. Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U-shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietitian. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was placed high enough to assure adequate gravity pressure to the hospital complex and high pressure fire hydrants. Next was constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the

was high pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to operate it.

It may seem this article rambles and returns, but not really; the accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen areas, laboratory moved to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee labor. The hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions proposed by me to make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as possible.

My tenure ended in August, 1957.

Winfield K. Davis

Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development is offering a set of 26 Answer Books from the Shell Oil Company to individuals interested in car care and maintenance.

To receive a free set of these booklets, call 348-8860 (Charleston) or toll-free 1/800/642-9012.

Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept of Education's fall craft workshops will include instruction in the unique art of designing and constructing religious banners.

The specialized craft, to be presented Sept. 30 - Oct. 2, will be taught by Conn Eggers, a former artist for Vogue Patterns, who tried her hand at religious banners when the church she attended burned down. Using a patchwork style, Eggers made a dramatic boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and wheel weaving. The Oct. 15-17 session will offer workshops in the business of crafts, including bookkeeping, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic joinery, blacksmithing, electric kiln use, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Cedar Lake Conference Center near Ripley. For information call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

PUBLIC MEETING

TOWN OF HILLSBORO

The Town of Hillsboro will hold a public meeting for all interested persons to discuss the results of the waste water treatment facility planning that has been in progress for the Town of Hillsboro. The preparation of Step 1 facility plan is required under the Clean Water Act (Pub. L. 95-217) to assure orderly construction of cost effective environmentally acceptable waste water treatment systems. The facility plan presents recommendations for sewage collection and treatment systems considered necessary to meet these goals.

To help insure a successful facility process, public interest and participation of citizens of the town is

which had 32 stoves and chimneys in the basement, plus 2 stoves underground. This was Cleveland's first steam.

He came to Denmar in 1929 and has been a resident of Pocahontas County since, working some years at Lake after Denmar.

Denmar Colored Sanitarium

L. Winfield K. Davis, started work at Denmar Sanitarium in 1929, under the administration of Dr. B. Crichtlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August, 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichtlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2½ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Add-

through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongahela Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty-foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walk-in cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White

interfered with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flue would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two-room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later, a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses' rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These, with the nurses building, were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings was constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing a common bath on each floor, a three-room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and financial secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materi-

All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two-body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

We also revamped the medical operating facility, replacing the old X-ray machine with the latest X-ray equipment. The old X-ray machine was dismantled and reworked into a fluoroscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks.

This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I, as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor, requested a

Books from the Shell Oil Company to individuals interested in car care and maintenance.

To receive a free set of these booklets, call 348-8860 (Charleston) or toll-free 1/800/642-9012.

Public Service Commission of West Virginia Charleston

Entered by the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA, at the Capitol in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of September, 1983.
CASE NO. 83-396-TT
TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF WEST VIRGINIA, a corporation.

Tariff filing to establish the Snowshoe Exchange, and for approval of rates and charges therefor, including Toll Restricted Service, Local Measured Service and Toll Discount Service.

ORDER ADVANCING HEARING DATE

On August 9, 1983, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, Macon County, Preston County, tendered for filing revised tariff sheets reflecting increased rates and charges of approximately \$70,391 annually, for establishing and providing telephone service to approximately 700 subscribers in the Marlinton and Snowshoe exchange areas, to become effective September 8, 1983.

By order entered herein on August 31, 1983, the Commission ordered that Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, be made respondent to this proceeding, and, pending investigation, hearing and decision, the aforesaid revised tariff was suspended and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled for September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED

that in accordance with the Clean Water Act (Pub. L. 95-217) to assure orderly construction of cost effective environmentally acceptable waste water treatment systems. The facility plan presents recommendations for sewage collections and treatment systems considered necessary to meet these goals.

To help insure a successful facility process, public interest and participation of citizens of the Town and surrounding area is encouraged. Public comments will be received at the meeting to be held at 7:30 p. m., September 29, 1983, at the Fire Department Building in Hillsboro.

Written comments are welcome and will be received one week following the hearing.

TOWN OF HILLSBORO,
WEST VIRGINIA
John Kinnison, Mayor

STATEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION

The Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, Inc., has filed with the Federal Government a Compliance Assurance in which it assures the Rural Electrification Administration that it will comply fully with all requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Agriculture issued thereunder, to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the conduct of its program and the operation of its facilities. Under this assurance, this organization is committed not to discriminate against any person on the ground of race, color or national origin in its policies and practices relating to applications for service or any other policies and practices relating to treatment of beneficiaries and participants including rates, conditions and extension of service, use of any of its facilities, attendance at and participation in any meetings of beneficiaries and participants or the exercise of any rights of such beneficiaries and participants in the conduct of the operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by himself or a representative, file with

this
1983.
eadows
mission
County,
Virginia
a. Deputy



Know Your Neighbors

This is Winfield Kirk Davis, of Route 1, Marlinton. He and his wife, Mary Truss Davis, are now retired.

From 1929 to 1965 Mr. Davis was employed as an engineer for the State of West Virginia at Denmar and Lakin State Hospitals. He told us many interesting things about his association with Denmar and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age, going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by selling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati Star, the noon paper, and Cincinnati Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and observation tower, plus 3 stories underground. This was Cleveland's sky-

ent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Hutonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U.S. 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongahela Power Com-

in partnership between F. Smith, House Preceptre and W. K. Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not provided by the hospital. He operated the store many years until Smith left the facility and continued the operation until 1957. The second housed the main electrical panels and some stores. The rest of the area (large part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two buildings at each end of the road used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central plant, equipped with low pressure boiler, 15 lb. pressure rating. Later date a furnace installed in the area, shaft extending to the floor with openings on floor utilized to burn floors of burnable, able refuse. The system was equipped with grated air vent which not satisfactory. It eliminated the conditions to the firemen. This grate replaced with a three diameter steel tube running the full length of the building for draft to get rid of the created by the boiler. A unit was installed to attempt to reduce the spread of over the building grounds. After this was installed we found it interfered with the efficiency of the boiler baffles in the unit.

He told us many interesting things about his association with Denmark and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age, going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by selling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati Star, the noon paper, and Cincinnati Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and observation tower, plus 3 stories underground. This was Cleveland's skyscraper.

He came to Denmark in 1929 and has been a resident of Pocahontas County since, working some years at Lakin after Denmark.

Denmark Colored Sanitorium

I, Winfield K. Davis, started work at Denmark Sanitorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr. B. Crichtlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmark electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmark Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall

huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U.S. 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmark consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongahela Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty-foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Along with the pasteurizing equipment

shaft extending floor with open floor utilized floors of burnable refuse. ment was ecgrated air v not satisfact eliminate conditions firemen. Th replaced wi diameter st running th the buildi draft to get created by boiler. A installed to duce the s over the grounds. was install interfered ciency of t baffles in removed s continue it

Later be ped with the feedin ing from t furnace.

The ne ment in l addition to the w building. was Mar Supervisor cluded in two-room, ment for Later, a c kitchen w unit. A area was a the buildi rooms exte of the rest on a centra on each sid time two built beyo building to perintendential secreta the nurses

L. Winfield K. Davis, started work at Denmar Sanatorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr. B. Crichlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August, 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2½ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and full story attic floors. Add-

and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty-foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walk-in cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White

ment in addition to the building. was Ma Supervis cluded in two-room ment for Later, a kitchen unit. A area was the build rooms ex of the re on a cent on each time tw built be building perinten cial secr the nurs heated b main hos

The buildings from sal mill cott building persone mon batl three-roo bath was ing. This ed with s iron furn a furnac tank.

A roa crushed the main superinte nance sec A mul built from

nce. On the north
is home was a
ed as a nurses
er cottages were
into quarters for
its with the ac-
ing sleeping
d. The farm
ad a cottage. I
cottage at the
e as my resi-

row of cot-
was used by
th, undertak-
e contract for
deceased of
Two build-
for general
we as Hut-
tee inmate
first dairy
in a field
the second

e the road
it superin-
as a mule
ays miles
ning. One
urchased
tors who
road had
ough our

n of the
nists of
first level
present
level was

in partnership between Eva Smith, House Preceptress, and W. K. Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not provided by the hospital. We operated the store for many years until Mrs. Smith left the facility and I continued the operation until 1957. The second room housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant, equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb. pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory. It did not eliminate the hazardous conditions to the furnace

added, equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U.S. Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U-shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietitian. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was plac-

was high pressure and it would operate it.

It may seem that rambles and re not really; the a ments listed are cal, having been in the span of During my ten mar many thing accomplished. T tion of safety alarm systems, and floor co systems, ice chines on the the kitchen a tory moved to of the second erous other and improve made. The the main hos has never be

Portions of struction, ch ber compa camp and lu hospital cor completed supervision maintenance and prison. The hospital were all high their posi supportive for changes deletions pe

Two build-
for general
as Hut-
inmate
first dairy
in a field
the second

the road
superin-
a mule
s mules
ing. One
rchased
s who
ad bed
gh our

of the
ists of
a level
resent
l was
iginal
l was
build-
post
fields
racks,
mon-
a anti-
unit
al re-
stalled
admit,
of the
Com-
type,

he old
nd to
or the
pan
miles
on All
should

and staff for religious serv-
ices and social functions.
There were two bedrooms
at each end of the floor
used by maids.

The sub-basement
housed the central power
plant, equipped with two
low pressure boilers of 15
lb. pressure rating. At a
later date a furnace was
installed in the area with a
shaft extending to the third
floor with openings on each
floor utilized to rid the
floors of burnable, dispos-
able refuse. The sub-base-
ment was equipped with a
grated air vent which was
not satisfactory. It did not
eliminate the hazardous
conditions to the furnace
firemen. This grating was
replaced with a thirty inch
diameter steel tubular unit
running the full height of
the building for a good
draft to get rid of the gases
created by the coal fired
boiler. A unit was also
installed to attempt to re-
duce the spread of fly ash
over the buildings and
grounds. After this unit
was installed we found it
interfered with the effi-
ciency of the boilers. The
baffles in the unit were
removed so the flow would
continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equip-
ped with stacks including
the leading warm extend-
ing from the coal bin to the
furnace.

The next major improve-
ment in buildings was the

main building, were heat
ducts. Beside the male
building, also constructed
out of salvaged lumber,
was erected a recreation
building.

Another major accom-
plishment was the building
of a new water system,
eliminating deep wells, to
use modern filtering and
treatment plant for the
water supply pumped from
the Greenbrier River. PH
tests were made daily at the
main hospital building to
assure purity and safety. A
six inch cast iron pipe with
mechanical joints was laid
from the treatment plant to
a 150,000 gallon steel water
storage tank that was plac-
ed high enough to assure
adequate gravity pressure
to the hospital complex and
high pressure fire
hydrants. Next was con-
structed West Virginia's
first sewage lagoon to have
the most modern sewage
treatment system.

A vehicle garage and
mechanical shop were built
next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex road-
beds, including the circular
driveway in the rear of the
main building, the large
parking areas and parking
areas for various other
buildings, were constructed
of crushed rocks from the
Greenbrier River, utilizing
prison trustee labor.

In the early 1960's the
second 100 bed, three story
portion of the hospital

tory moved to the
of the second w
erous other
and improvem
made. The th
the main hosp
has never bee

Portions of
struction, cha
ber compar
camp and lun
hospital com
complished
supervision
maintenance
and prison.
The hospital
were all hig
their posit
supportive
for change
deletions
to make
operation
as possible

My ter
August, 19

Car Care a
The Fu
Office of
Office of
Community
offering a s
Books from
Company to
terested in
maintenance

To receiv
these b
343-8860
toll-free 1/

Public Ser
of W
CH

draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interfered with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flue would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two-room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later, a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses' rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These, with the nurses building, were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of

constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two-body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

Car Care
The F
Office of
Office of
Communi
offering a
Books fr
Company
terested
mainten
To rec
these
348-886
toll-free

Public
Entere
ICE CO
VIRGINI
City of C
of Septe
CASE N
TELEPH
WEST V
a corpora
Tariff
Snowal
approv
therefo
stricted
nured S
Service
ORDER

On Aug
Utilities
corporatio
County.
vised tari
creased
approxim
for estab
telephone
by 700 mil
ion and
areas, re
similar S.

the forty-foot
the dairy
consisted of
stalls, two
chions and a
next addition
as a pasteur-
enizing and
equipment.
correct to say
first pasteur-
Focahontas
g with the
equipment
large walk-
maintain the
ousing. Also
installed the
e for storing
habile items.
r addition to
des., of my
arge looking
feeding stall
after milk-

W's during
PA Admin-
to handle
stun build-
people at
accomplish
S. Hamp-
ndom, Mr.
andial Sec-
K. Davis,
along with
Col. White

Lat., a compact equipped
kitchen was added to this
unit. A large recreation
area was also at this end of
the building. The nurses'
rooms extended the length
of the rest of the building
on a central hall with rooms
on each side. At the same
time two cottages were
built beyond the nurses
building to house the su-
perintendent and the finan-
cial secretary. these, with
the nurses building, were
heated by steam from the
main hospital building.

The second phase of
buildings was constructed
from salvaged materials of
mill cottages. A two story
building with rooms for
personnel utilizing a com-
mon bath on each floor, a
three-room apartment with
bath was part of the build-
ing. This building was heat-
ed with a coal burning cast
iron furnace and there was
a furnace fired hot water
tank.

A road was built of
crushed rock running off
the main road between the
superintendent's and fi-
nancial secretary's quarters.

A milk barn was also
built from salvage materi-

two-body refrigerated vault
and some general short
time storage in open
spaces. A few months after
the completion of this wing
I supervised the excavating
under the remainder of the
building. This was done
with hand labor in such a
manner that the structural
soundness of the building
was not weakened. This
portion of the basement
was used for staple food
storage and included a
large freezer for perishable
food storage.

We also revamped the
medical operating facility,
replacing the old X-ray
machine with the latest
X-ray equipment. The old
X-ray machine was dis-
mantled and reworked into
a fluoroscope. The low
pressure autoclave was re-
placed with a modern high
pressure five minute steri-
lizing unit.

All things did not emerge
without some setbacks.
This is a case in point.
When the planning and
designing of the second
wing was in progress, I, as
the hospital complex oper-
ations and maintenance
supervisor, requested a

Tar
Sne
app
the
stri
sur
Ser
ORD

On
Utilit
corpe
Coun
vised
creas
appr
for
telep
ly 70
ton
area
tent

By
Aug
order
West
mach
ing.
bear
said
and
char
until
under
Com
the s
set
Mark
Mon
The
opin
matte
IT
DERE
matte
Sept
same
m

ipped with Hoff-
dry and Dry
products, pur-
the U.S. Sur-
Dunbar.

nnel quarters
farther down
alize the area
ry building to
ennel. This
J-shaped with
ng converted
rtments for
he dietitian.
the building
ennel. A
al room was
wing into
ed from the
were heat
the male
constructed
ed lumber,
secession

or accom-
he building
r system,
e walls, to
aring and
for the
upied from
River. I'll
daily at the
uilding to
safety. A
pipe with
was laid
in place to
haul water

was high pressure equip-
ment and it would take a
high pressure boiler to
operate it.

It may seem this article
rambles and returns, but
not really; the accomplish-
ments listed are chronologi-
cal, having been completed
in the span of 28 years.
During my tenure at Den-
mar many things were ac-
complished. The installa-
tion of safety and security
alarm systems, inner office
and floor communication
systems, ice making ma-
chines on the floors and in
the kitchen areas, labora-
tory moved to the basement
of the second wing. Num-
erous other installations
and improvements were
made. The third wing of
the main hospital building
has never been added.

Portions of the new con-
struction, changing a lum-
ber company's logging
camp and lumber mill into a
hospital complex was ac-
complished under my
supervision by contractors,
maintenance personnel,
and prison trustee labor.
The hospital staff personnel
were all highly qualified for
their positions and very
supportive of suggestions
for changes, additions or
deletions proposed by me

Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept
of Education's fall craft
workshops will include in-
struction in the unique ar-
t of designing and construct-
ing religious banners.

The specialized craft, to
be presented Sept. 30 - Oct
2, will be taught by Conn
Eggers, a former artist for
Vogue Patterns, who tried
her hand at religious ban-
ners when the church she
attended burned down. Us-
ing a patchwork style, Eg-
gers made a dramatic
boldly-colored banner pro-
claiming, "O Sing Unto the
Lord a New Song," which
was hung in the rebuilt
church.

Other workshops during
the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session
will be devoted to bobbin
lace, chair caning, jewelry
photography and wheel
weaving. The Oct. 15-17
session will offer work-
shops in the business o-
crafts, including bookkeep-
ing, insurance, promotion
and marketing. Basic join-
ery, blacksmithing, electric
kiss use, spinning, stained
glass and tapestry weaving
will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are con-
ducted at the Cedar Lake
Conference Center near
Martinsburg. For information

with wing into
shed from the
were heat
the male
constructed
ged lumber,
a recreation

major accom-
the building
ter system,
up wells, to
ltering and
it for the
umped from
River. FH
daily at the
building to
safety. A
pipe with
was laid
in plant to
cool water
was placed
to ensure
pressure
safety and
a fire
was con-
Virginia's
to have
a sewage
age and
were built
by local
lines and
the circular
out of the
the large
d parking
as other
constructed
from the
utilizing

chimneys on the floors and in
the kitchen areas, labora-
tory moved to the basement
of the second wing. Num-
erous other installations
and improvements were
made. The third wing of
the main hospital building
has never been added.

Portions of the new con-
struction, changing a lum-
ber company's logging
camp and lumber mill into a
hospital complex was ac-
complished under my
supervision by contractors,
maintenance personnel,
and prison trustee labor.
The hospital staff personnel
were all highly qualified for
their positions and very
supportive of suggestions
for changes, additions or
deletions proposed by me
to make the hospital's
operation run as smoothly
as possible.

My tenure ended in
August, 1957.

Winfield K. Davis

Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy
Office of the Governor's
Office of Economic and
Community Development is
offering a set of 26 Answer
Books from the Shell Oil
Company to individuals in-
terested in car care and
maintenance.

To receive a free set of
these booklets, call
545-8868 (Charleston) or
toll-free 1-800-642-9012.

boldly-colored banner pro-
claiming, "O Sing Unto the
Lord a New Song," which
was hung in the rebuilt
church.

Other workshops during
the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session
will be devoted to bobbin
lace, chair caning, jewelry
photography and wheel
weaving. The Oct. 15-16
session will offer work-
shops in the business o-
crafts, including bookkeep-
ing, insurance, promotion
and marketing. Basic join-
ery, blacksmithing, electric
kiln use, spinning, stained
glass and tapestry weaving
will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are con-
ducted at the Cedar Lake
Conference Center near
Ripley. For information
call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

PUBLIC MEETING

TOWN OF HILLSBORO

The Town of Hillsboro will hold
a public meeting for all interested
persons to discuss the results of
the waste water treatment facility
planning that has been in prog-
ress for the Town of Hillsboro.
The preparation of Step 1 facility
plan is required under the Clean
Water Act (Pub. L. 96-217) to
ensure orderly construction of cost
effective environmentally accept-
able waste water treatment sys-
tems. The facility plan presents
recommendations for sewage col-
lection and treatment systems
considered necessary to meet
these goals.

To help insure a successful
facility process, public interest

was Dr. D. A. Chisholm, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2½ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an excavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy woolen blankets for warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the grounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintendent

and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300-bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extended from each side of this center section were patient sun decks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commissary for sundry items sold to the patients. This was operated

three-room apartment bath was part of ing. This building ed with a coal bu iron furnace and a furnace fired tank.

A road was crushed rock r the main road b superintendent' nance secretary

A mule barn built from salv als. There wa built beside th and a small curing building ing meat.

Across from ings was built with bath resid farm superviso hot water wer from a basem Beyond these the cemetery land adjacent land.

The laundr was contracted dries in Ron Elkins. The n phase, done labor, was a f laundry especi dering the ho The installed included the l can Laundry M ucts, consistin a medium size two person fla and four stea presses, all p 20 horsepower pressure stea building had a end storage r twenty foot e

hugage feeding stall
utilized after milk-

the late 1930's during
WPA and WPA Admin-
n we went to battle
ew sanitarium build-
he main people at
to help accomplish
t were Dr. S. Bamp-
superintendent, Mr.
ane, Financial Sec-
and W. K. Davis,
engineer, along with
ette and Col. White
State Board of Con-
ter going through
islative process, it
ally decided to
be Federal Govern-
ant with State funds
ruct the first unit.
ding designed to be
sections, a 300-bed
hospital. The first
housed 100 patients
center portion of
th floor used as
quarters and ex-
from each side of
ter section were
sundecks. The
d level housed the
and personnel din-
a small room with
ry for processing
water and a large
ch was the rear
to the building.
ance was the most
the building faced
entrier River and
ss road passed to
of the building.
as a large room
to be used as a
which was split into
tions. One section
as a commissary
ry items sold to the
This was operated

three-room apartment with
bath was part of the build-
ing. This building was heat-
ed with a coal burning cast
iron furnace and there was
a furnace fired hot water
tank.

A road was built of
crushed rock running off
the main road between the
superintendent's and fi-
nance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also
built from salvage materi-
als. There was a hog lot
built beside the mule barn
and a small cutting and
curing building for process-
ing meat.

Across from these build-
ings was built a four-room
with bath residence for the
farm supervisor. Heat and
hot water were generated
from a basement furnace.
Beyond these facilities was
the cemetery on the State
land adjacent to Beard
land.

The laundry for years
was contracted out to laun-
dries in Ronceverte and
Elkins. The next building
phase, done with prison
labor, was a fully equipped
laundry especially for laun-
dering the hospital items.
The installed equipment
included the latest Ameri-
can Laundry Machine prod-
ucts, consisting of two tubs,
a medium sized extractor, a
two person flat work ironer
and four steam operated
presses, all powered by a
20 horsepower upright high
pressure steam boiler. This
building had an attic and an
end storage room. Later a
twenty foot extension was

mantled and reworked into
a fluoroscope. The low
pressure autoclave was re-
placed with a modern high
pressure five minute steri-
lizing unit.

All things did not emerge
without some setbacks.

This is a case in point.
When the planning and
designing of the second
wing was in progress, I, as
the hospital complex oper-
ations and maintenance
supervisor, requested a
high pressure boiler be
installed for this wing. The
boiler was not installed
before or during the erec-
tion of the wing. Walls had
to be opened and a space
dug out of the driveway in
order to install this third
boiler in the sub-basement
of the main wing. It was
noticed a low pressure boil-
er had been delivered. The
contractor was questioned.
His reply was "That is what
is called for on the archi-
tect's design." The con-
tractor installed the boiler,
resealed the walls and re-
finished the driveway.
After a long delay hassling
with the State building and
contract engineers, once
more the walls were open-
ed, the driveway torn up,
the low pressure boiler
removed, the high pressure
boiler installed, the walls
and driveway returned to
the original state. The end
result was the State had to
pay out an additional
\$25,000 because some one
did not heed the request of
the operations and mainte-
nance supervisor. The new
equipment in the new wing

and the use of the rates and
charges stated therein deferred
until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984,
unless otherwise ordered by the
Commission. By this same order,
the matters involved herein were
set for hearing to be held in
Marlinton, West Virginia, on
Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the
opinion that the hearing on this
matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, OR-
DERED that the hearing on this
matter originally scheduled for
September 26, 1983, be, and th
same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED
that the matters involved herei
be set for hearing before Hearin
Examiner Arnold O. Weiford to b
held in the Circuit Court Room
Pocahontas County Court Hous
Marlinton, West Virginia, on F
day, September 16, 1983, at 11:
a.m., EDST., at which time a
place the respondent shall appe
and offer evidence in support
its aforesaid increased rates a
charges and anyone interest
may appear and make such obj
tion thereto as may be deem
proper.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED
that the respondent, -Telepho
Utilities of West Virginia,
corporation, give notice of
filing of the aforesaid tariff and
the time and place of the
vanced hearing thereon, by p
ing a copy of this order
conspicuous places where bills
telephone service are paid for
period of at least seven (7) d
prior to September 16, 1983,
public inspection, and by pub
ing a copy of this order (instes
the August 31, 1983 order) on
week for two (2) successive we
between the date hereof
September 16, 1983, in a n
paper, duly qualified by
Secretary of State, published
of general circulation in Poca
tas County, making due re
thereof to the Commission c
before the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION:
HOWARD M. CUNNING
Executive Sec

red and reworked into
roscope. The low
ure autoclave was re-
d with a modern high
ure five minute steri-
unit.
things did not emerge
at some setbacks.
is a case in point.
the planning and
ing of the second
was in progress, I, as
ospital complex oper-
s and maintenance
visor, requested a
pressure boiler be
ed for this wing. The
was not installed
or during the erec-
the wing. Walls had
opened and a space
at of the driveway in
to install this third
in the sub-basement
main wing. It was
d a low pressure boil-
been delivered. The
ctor was questioned.
ply was "That is what
ed for on the archi-
design." The con-
r installed the boiler,
ed the walls and re-
ed the driveway.
a long delay hassling
he State building and
art engineers, once
the walls were open-
he driveway torn up,
low pressure boiler
ved, the high pressure
installed, the walls
driveway returned to
iginal state. The end
was the State had to
out an additional
00 because some one
at head the request of
operations and mainte-
supervisor. The new
ment in the new wing

and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled for September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the matters involved herein be set for hearing before Hearing Examiner Arnold O. Weiford to be held in the Circuit Court Room, Pocahontas County Court House, Marlinton, West Virginia, on Friday, September 16, 1983, at 11:00 a.m., EDST., at which time and place the respondent shall appear and offer evidence in support of its aforesaid increased rates and charges and anyone interested may appear and make such objection thereto as may be deemed proper.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the respondent, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, give notice of the filing of the aforesaid tariff and of the time and place of the advanced hearing thereon, by posting a copy of this order in conspicuous places where bills for telephone service are paid for a period of at least seven (7) days prior to September 16, 1983, for public inspection, and by publishing a copy of this order (instead of the August 31, 1983 order) once a week for two (2) successive weeks, between the date hereof and September 16, 1983, in a newspaper, duly qualified by the Secretary of State, published and of general circulation in Pocahontas County, making due return thereof to the Commission on or before the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION:
HOWARD M. CUNNINGHAM
Executive Secretary

ing to treatment of beneficiaries and participants including rates, conditions and extension of service, use of any of its facilities, attendance at and participation in any meetings of beneficiaries and participants or the exercise of any rights of such beneficiaries and participants in the conduct of the operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by himself or a representative, file with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, or the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C. 20250, or this organization, or all, a written complaint. Such complaint must be filed not later than 180 days after the alleged discrimination, or by such later date to which the Secretary of Agriculture or the Rural Electrification Administration extends the time for filing. Identity of complainants will be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the Rules and Regulations.

9-15-1

Notice of Filing of Estate Accounts
I have before me the accounts of
the Fiduciary of the Estate of
Martha J. Lovelace

Any person having a claim against the estate of such deceased person, or who has any beneficial interest therein, may appear before me or the county commission at any time within thirty days after first publication of this notice, and request reference of said estate to a fiduciary commissioner, or object to confirmation of said accounting. In the absence of such request or objection, the accounting may be approved by the county commission.

Given under my hand, this
the 7th day of September, 1983.

Hildreth T. Meadows
Clerk of the County Commission
of Pocahontas County.
West Virginia
By Patricia Dunbrack, Deputy